U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management 1997

December 1998

Energy Information Administration
Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Electric Utility Demand-Side Management 1997

Executive Summary

Background

Demand-side management (DSM) programs consist of the planning, implementing, and monitoring activities of electric utilities which are designed to encourage consumers to modify their level and pattern of electricity usage. In the past, the primary objective of most DSM programs was to provide cost-effective energy and capacity resources to help defer the need for new sources of power, including generating facilities, power purchases, and transmission and distribution capacity additions. However, due to changes that are occurring within the industry, electric utilities are also using DSM as a way to enhance customer service. DSM refers to only energy and load-shape modifying activities that are undertaken in response to utility-administered programs. It does not refer to energy and load-shape changes arising from the normal operation of the marketplace or from government-mandated energy-efficiency standards.

Current Status

In 1997, 971 electric utilities reported having DSM programs. Of these, 561 are classified as large and 410 are classified as small utilities. The 561 large utilities account for 89.5 percent of the total retail sales of electricity in the United States. (1)

Energy savings for the 561 large electric utilities decreased to 56,406 million kilowatthours (kWh), 5,436 million kWh less than in 1996. These energy savings represent 1.8 percent of annual electric sales of 3,140 billion kWh to ultimate consumers in 1997.

Actual peak load reductions, the goal of the DSM program, for large utilities was 15.4 percent lower in 1997, at 25,284 megawatts, than in 1996. Potential peak load reductions were 14.7 percent lower in 1997 than in 1996.

DSM costs continued to decrease from \$1.9 billion in 1996 to \$1.6 billion in 1997. This is the fourth consecutive year that DSM costs have decreased from a high of \$2.7 billion in 1993.

For 1997, incremental energy savings for large utilities were 4,832 million kilowatthours, and incremental actual peak load reductions were 2,326 megawatts.

Endnotes

1. Large utilities are those reporting sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Small utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale of less than 120,000 megawatthours are only required to report incremental energy savings and peak load reduction,

and total utility and total DSM costs for the reporting year and for the first forecast year.

2. It is tempting, but misleading, to compare DSM costs to supply-side investments on an unadjusted cost-per-kilowatthours or cost-per-kilowatt basis. The calculation of appropriate measures for economic comparisons of DSM and supply-side investments requires that consideration of the life-cycle cost of the options being compared be addressed on an integrated basis (i.e., the interaction of the change in end-use patterns with the production function of the utility must be considered over the expected life of the various options being compared). In addition, the rate impacts of each alternative must be compared because alternative DSM/supply-side combinations may result in differing patterns of revenue requirements over time. The data presented are not sufficient to allow for such comparison.

Specific information on demand-side management may be directed to:

Rodney Dunn (202/287-1676)

Internet E-Mail: rodney.dunn@eia.doe.gov

Table 1. U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Program Energy Savings, Actual and Potential Peak Load Reductions, and Cost, 1993 Through 1997

Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Energy Savings					
(million kilowatthours)	45,294	52,483	57,421	61,842	56,406
Actual Peak Load Reductions					
(megawatts)	23,069	25,001	29,561	29,893	25,284
Potential Peak Load Reductions					
(megawatts)	39,508	42,917	47,029	48,344	41,237
Cost (thousand dollars)	2,743,533	2,715,657	2,421,261	1,902,197	1,636,020

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 2. U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Program Energy Savings by Class of Ownership, 1993 Through 1998 (Million Kilowatthours)

Publicly-Owned	2,562	2,965	3,218	4,486	5,542	3,756
Federal	6,950	7,826	5,911	6,452	6,910	7,147

Table 3. U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Program Energy Savings by Program Category, 1997-1998

Program Category	Historical Savings	Projected Savings
i rogrami category	1997	1998
Energy Efficiency	55,453	53,013
Load Management	953	940
U.S. Total	56,406	53,954

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 4. U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Program Energy Savings by Sector, 1996 and 1997

Sector	1996	1997	
Residential	20,585	17,830	
Commercial	29,186	27,898	
Industrial	10,493	8,984	
Other	1,578	1,694	
U.S. Total	61,842	56,406	

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 5. U.S. Electric Utility Incremental Energy Savings by Class of Ownership, 1996 and 1997

Class of Ownership Large Utilities ¹		Small U	Small Utilities ²		Total	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Investor-Owned	5,590	3,689	1	*	5,591	3,689
Publicly-Owned	619	506	8	16	628	522
Cooperative	94	115	4	12	99	127
Federal	540	522	0	0	540	522
U.S. Total	6,844	4,832	13	28	6,857	4,860

- **1.** Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours.
- **2.** Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale less than 120,000 megawatthours.
- * Value less than 0.5.Notes: Data are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 6. U.S. Electric Utility Incremental Energy Savings by Program Category, 1996 and 1997

Program Category	Large Utilities ¹	Small Utilities ²	Total
	1996	*	
Energy Efficiency	6,361	7	6,369
Direct Load Control	12	3	14
Interruptible Load	267	1	268
Other Load Management	-16	2	-14
Other Demand-Side Management	219	*	220
U.S. Total	6,844	13	6,857
Program Category	Large Utilities ¹	Small Utilities ²	Total
	1997		
Energy Efficiency	4,661	10	4,671
Load Management	171	19	190
U.S. Total	4,832	28	4,860

^{1.} Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours

^{. 2.} Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale less than 120,000 megawatthours.

^{*} Value less than 0.5. Notes: Data are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 7. U.S. Electric Utility Incremental Energy Savings by Sector, 1996 and 1997 (Million Kilowatthours)

1							
Class of Ownership	Large U	Large Utilities ¹		Small Utilities ²		Total	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	
Residential	1,179	1,055	7	10	1,186	1,065	
Commercial	3,537	2,382	3	3	3,540	2,385	
Industrial	1,787	1,059	2	8	1,789	1,067	
Other	341	336	1	7	342	343	
U.S. Total	6,844	4,832	13	28	6,857	4,860	

- 1. Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours.
- 2. Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale less than 120,000 megawatthours.

Notes: Data are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 8. U.S. Electric Utility Actual and Potential Peak Load Reductions by Class of Ownership, 1993-1998

Class of Ownership	Historica	al Actual R	Projected Actual Reductions			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Investor-Owned	16,362	17,932	22,035	22,080	18,557	18,083
Publicly-Owned	1,898	2,123	2,569	2,736	1,989	1,914
Cooperative	2,327	2,459	2,634	2,738	2,380	2,152
Federal	2,481	2,487	2,323	2,338	2,358	2,299
U.S. Total ¹	23,069	25,001	29,561	29,893	25,284	24,448
Class of Ownership	Historica	al Potentia	l Reductio	ons ²		Projected Potential Reductions
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Investor-Owned	28,059	30,823	34,163	35,068	29,531	27,341
Publicly-Owned	2,376	2,713	3,252	3,608	2,658	2,574
Cooperative	4,662	4,783	5,049	5,231	4,591	4,374
Federal	4,411	4,599	4,565	4,438	4,458	4,399
U.S. Total ²	39,508	42,917	47,029	48,344	41,237	38,688

^{1.} Represents the sum of the actual peak load reductions attributable to energy efficiency and load management.

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

^{2.} Represents the sum of the potential peak load reductions attributable to load management, including the actual peak load reduction achieved by energy efficiency programs.

Table 9. U.S. Electric Utility Actual and Potential Peak Load Reductions by Demand-Side Management Program Category, 1996-1998

Program Category	Historical Actual Reductions	Historical Potential Reductions	
	1996	·	
Energy Efficiency	14,243	14,243	
Direct Load Control	5,575	9,443	
Interruptible Load	7,390	21,558	
Other Load Management	2,278	2596	
Other Demand-Side Management	407	503	
U.S. Total	29,893	48,344	
Program Category	Historical Actual	Historical Potential	
	Reductions	Reductions	
	1997		
Energy Efficiency	13,327	13,327	
Load Management	11,958	27,911	
U.S. Total	25,284	41,237	
	Projected 1998 Projected		
Energy Efficiency	13,600	13,600	
Load Management	10,848	25,088	
U.S. Total	24,448	38,688	

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 10. U.S. Electric Utility Actual and Potential Peak Load Reductions by Sector, 1996 and 1997

Sector	1996	1996		
	Actual	Potential	Actual	Potential
Residential	11,471	14,697	10,799	16,662
Commercial	8,678	12,452	8,174	12,896
Industrial	9,083	20,275	5,812	11,035
Other	661	921	498	644
U.S. Total	29,893	48,344	25,284	41,237

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 11. U.S. Electric Utility Incremental Actual Peak Load Reductions by Class of Ownership, 1996 and 1997

Class of Ownersh	ip Large U	Large Utilities ¹		Small Utilities ²		Total	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	
Investor-Owned	3,115	1,815	*	*	3,115	1,815	
Publicly-Owned	374	256	35	103	409	359	
Cooperative	185	236	17	39	202	275	
Federal	16	19	0	0	16	19	
U.S. Total	3,689	2,326	52	142	3,742	2,468	

- 1. Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours.
- 2. Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale less than 120,000 megawatthours.
 - * Value less than 0.5

. Notes: Data are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 12. U.S. Electric Utility Incremental Actual Peak Load Reductions by Program Category, 1996 and 1997

Program Category	Large Utilities ¹	Small Total Utilities ²
	1996	
Energy Efficiency	1,381	2 1,383
Direct Load Control	399	24 423
Interruptible Load	1,692	11 1,702
Other Load Management	191	9 200
Other Demand-Side Management	27	6 33
U.S. Total	3,689	52 3,742
Program Category	Large Utilities ¹	Small Total Utilities ²
	1997	
Energy Efficiency	1,065	12 1,077
Load Management	1,261	130 1,291
U.S. Total	2,326	142 2,468

^{1.} Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours.

Notes: Data are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

^{2.} Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale less than 120,000 megawatthours.

Table 13. U.S. Electric Utility Incremental Actual Peak Load Reductions by Sector, 1996 and 1997

Class of Ownership Large Utilities ¹			Small Utilities ²		Total	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Residential	792	743	30	40	822	783
Commercial	935	699	9	21	944	720
Industrial	1,870	836	8	61	1878	897
Other	93	48	5	20	98	68
U.S. Total	3,689	2,326	52	142	3,742	2,468

- 1. Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours.
- 2. Refers to electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers and sales for resale less than 120,000 megawatthours.

Notes: Data are final. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 14. U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Program Costs by Class of Ownership, 1993 through 1998

(Thousand Dollars)

Class of Ownership	Historical	Projected Costs				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Investor-Owned	2,251,227	2,190,646	1,951,874	1,548,510	1,321,194	1,276,774
Publicly-Owned	166,774	183,274	185,294	159,849	167,553	171,696
Cooperative	87,818	95,244	93,073	92,258	87,889	88,016
Federal	237,714	246,493	191,020	101,580	59,384	49,725
U.S. Total	2,743,533	2,715,657	2,421,261	1,902,197	1,636,020	1,586,211

Notes: Data are final. Data are provided for electric utilities with sales to ultimate consumers or sales for resale greater than or equal to 120,000 megawatthours. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."